THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

I have seen in the public papers my name mentioned as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office. This is to inform my friends that I decline running at the ensuing election.

JOHN FRICHMAN.

Pittsburgh, August 13, 1807.

WILLIAM WOODS,

Of Pittsburgh, is the Federal and Constitutional Candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the ensuing Election.

WHISKEY BOUNCE.

THE subscriber has on hand a few barrels of WHISKEY BOUNCE, for sale, made at Hager's Town, Maryland, which is said by Judges to be of the first quality. Also, a few Keggs of RAPPEE SNUFF.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1807.

By Authority.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For raising the sum of

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS,

For defraying the expences of finishing the

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

In the Borough of

PITTSBURGH.

1	Prize of	800 Dollars, is	$. 800
2	do.	500	1000
3	do.	250	750
3	do.	200	600
5	do.	150	750
10	do.	100	1000
20	do.	50	1000
25	do.	40	1000
40	do.	20	800
100	do.	10	1000
1000	do.	6	6000
1	First drawn Ticket, blank or prize		100
1	do. do. third day's drawing,		50
1	do. do. fifth do. do.		50
1	Last drawn Ticket	do.	100
1213 Prizes, 1787 Blanks.	less than a blank & and a half to a Prize		15000
3000 Tickets at Five Dollars, is			$.15000

PRIZES will be paid 30 days after the drawing is finished, subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. Those not demanded within twelve months will be considered as relinquished in favour of the Church.

FROM the rapid sale of the tickets, it is expected the Lottery will commence drawing on the first of September next.

THE advantages of this scheme and the encouragement it holds out to companies and individuals who may feel disposed to be concerned in a number of tickets, the Managers think appear too evident on the face of it to be stated in detail: while the near equality of the blanks and prizes secures the holder of a few tickets, or even of a single one, who for a small sum which he may be able to spare, throws himself in the way of fortune, against the dangers of any material or injurious loss. The members of the Congregation, for whose particular convenience the proceeds of the Lottery are to be expended, and even strangers, who may occasionally be accommodated by the expenditure, the Managers are persuaded, will not make the acquisition of money the sole object of adventuring in it.

TICKETS may be had of any of the Managers.

JOHN WILKINS,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
WILLIAM PORTER, } *Managers.*

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1807.

WOOLMAN GIBSON,

HAS FOR SALE,

At the corner of Front and Market Streets

PITTSBURGH,

GUN POWDER of the first quality, in casks
Castings, pig-lead and patent shot
Salt and salt petre by the barrel
James River and Kentucky tobacco
Young hyson tea of the first quality
Loaf, Muscovado and country sugar
Silver-mounted swords
Epaulets and plated castors
Irish linens and German sheetings
India muslins and long nankeens, 1st chop
China mantle ornaments and China plates
Also 100 M. first quality joint shingles, which I will sell low for cash, or on a short credit.

August 3, 1807.

TRIAL OF AARON BURR.

MONDAY, AUGUST 10.

The proceedings of this day were very interesting; but as an accurate detail of every circumstance would be too lengthy for the limits of this paper, we shall furnish our readers with a sketch of the most important only.

Maurice P. Belknap, Charles Duval, Return J. Meigs, James Taylor, Tunis Dills, Bennett Cooke, Hezekiah Lewis and Gabriel G. Vanhorn appeared and were recognized as witnesses for the United States.

A short time was employed by the counsel for the United States in completing the list of their witnesses, which was delivered by them to col. Burr; the number amounting to no less than one hundred and thirty-one; of which a large proportion are actually attending.

Doct. William Wardlaw of this city, who was one of the venire, was excused from serving on the ground of the bad health of his wife, which rendered it necessary for him to take a voyage with her to the north. Mr. Randolph Harrison of Cumberland, Mr. James Henderson of Wood county, and Mr. David Bullock of the city of Richmond, were severally excused on account of sickness. The rest of the venire were called over and were all present to the number of forty-three; Mr. William M'Daniel of Stafford, being alone absent.—They were then about to be called over one by one, for the purpose of being severally challenged or accepted; but, before this was done, col. Burr desired several witnesses to be called, whom it appeared he intended to make use of for the purpose of supporting his challenges against those to whom he had objections. The names of those witnesses were, David Briggs, Richard Adams, John Heath, Temple Gathmy, Thomas Tinsley, James Scott, jr. Allen M'Rae, Neil M Coul, James Clark, jr. and Jedediah Leeds. Some of these who were not in court, were called at the door.

Col. *Burr* shortly afterwards observed that he was ready to proceed with the business; and addressing himself to the gentlemen composing the venire, said he had understood that a great number of them laboured under a bias against him which ought to disqualify them from serving on the jury for his trial; and therefore exhorted them, as honest and conscienscious men, to declare it openly, as they were severally called.

Hezekiah Bukey of Wood county, being called, was challenged for cause, and asked by Mr. Botts (as counsel for col. Burr) whether he had ever formed and expressed an opinion unfavorable to the accused. Mr. Bukey answered that had expressed an opinion before he was subpoenaed, but not since.

A debate of considerable length ensued on the propriety of the question propounded by Mr. Botts; the counsel for the United States contended that it ought to assume a more precise and definite form; that no jury could be got, if the question was put in such general terms; for scarcely a man in Virginia could be found who had not (from the various newspaper publications and other sources of information) formed and expressed an opinion either favorably or unfavorably of col. Burr; that it ought not to be said that a citizen's conversing on a subject of universal interest shall disqualify him as a juror; that the court ought to settle the question to be asked to each venire-man, as had been done in the case of James Thompson Callender; and that it should be, whether he had made up and declared his opinion that Aaron Burr had been guilty of treason, *at the place* and *on the day mentioned in the indictment*. Col. Burr and his counsel insisted that there was reason to hope that twelve men could be found, who were candid enough not to have formed an opinion against him before trial; that no precise form for the question to be put to the venire-men ought to be adopted; but all such questions be propounded as would discover whether any partiality or bias existed in their minds; that Callender's case was different from this; since every person in that case had the evidence in his own hands of the book's being a libel, but not as to the point whether Callender had published it; and the question put by Judge Chase related only to the fact of publication; but, in this case, if a person had formed an opinion against col. Burr, he must have done so without any evidence, other than mere report and newspaper statements, and therefore ought to be set aside, on the ground of an improper bias and partiality. The court decided that the examination of the venire-men should not be limited to any precise question; that it was a clear principle of Justice that persons intended to be sworn on a petit jury should be determined to find their verdict only according to law and justice; and the only point to be ascertained was whether they were impartial or not.

Hezekiah Bukey, James G. Laidley, James Compton, Hamilton Morrison, Yates S. Connell, Jacob Beeson, William Prince, Nimrod Saunders, Thomas Creel, Anthony Buckner, and David Creel, members of the venire from Wood county who were present, were challenged for cause by col. Burr, and, upon examination, rejected, except Hamilton Morrison and Thomas Creel; respecting whom no decision took place. Those who were rejected declared that, (from the rumours they had heard) they believed him guilty of treason, and had expressed that belief. Jacob Beeson and William Prince said they had borne arms for the purpose of suppressing the assemblage of men on Blannerhasset's Island.

Of the rest of the venire-men, Mr. Peyton Randolph of this city was exempted (on his motion) as an attorney practising in the court, no objection being made to his exemption; and Mr. Joshua Chaffin of Amelia was excused for ill health; Messrs. William Pope of Hanover, John Roberts of Culpeper, Gervas Storrs Esme Smock, and William B. Chamberlaine of Henrico, John Staples and Edward C. Stannard of Albemarle, Richard B. Goode and Robert Haskins of Chesterfield, William Hoomes of Caroline, Overton Anderson of this city, Jerman Baker of Cumberland, and William R. Fleming of Goochland were challenged for cause and rejected. They all with great candor and promptitude, declared their impressions towards Aaron Burr to be very unfavorable; they generally, stated, in substance, their belief that he was guilty of treason, and acknowledged they had freely declared their opinions on the subject. No decision took place with respect to Messrs. Miles Seldon, Thomas H. Prosser and Nathaniel Seldon of Henrico; John Bowe, Lewis Trueheart, John W. Ellis, Thomas Starke and William White of Hanover; George W. Smith of this city; Armistead Thompson Mason of Loudon; and Dabney Minor of Albemarle. These gentlemen declared their belief that the *intentions* of Aaron Burr had been hostile to the U. States, but were doubtful whether he had committed the overt act of treason.

Mr. Richard E. Parker of Westmoreland, col. Edward Carrington and Mr. David Lambert of the city of Richmond, and col. Hugh Mercer of Fredericksburgh were accepted and sworn as part of the jury.

Mr. Richard E. Parker said that he had received impressions from newspaper publications, which were unfavorable to col. Burr, but with regard to the treason had made up no decisive opinion. Col. Edward Carrington said his impressions were unfavorable to the views of col. Burr; but he had formed no definite opinion, whether his intentions had been to attack the Spanish Territories, or to commit treason. He also expressed his opinion as to gen Wilkinson's conduct at New-Orleans: saying that, if gen. Wilkinson sincerely believed, what he said he believed, he was right in considering it as an extreme case, and in acting as he had done. Mr. David Lambert had formed and expressed no opinion.

Col. Hugh Mercer upon being called said, "it was his duty to state, that an opinion which he had for some time past entertained of the character of col. Burr, was unfriendly to a strictly impartial enquiry into his case: that he was entirely uninformed as to the testimony which would be introduced, and that he did not recollect to have ever expressed a positive opinion either as to his guilt or innocence."

In the morning Herman Blannerhasset was brought into court and *Mr. Hay* proposed that he should be arraigned on his indictment: but at the instance of *Mr. Botts*, (his counsel) the arrangement was postponed until the next day, and Mr. Blannerhasset remanded to the the penitentiary.

After sunset, the court adjourned 'till Tuesday eleven o'clock.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11.

The proceedings of this day were principally confined to the cases of the jurors, who were yesterday suspended for a subsequent examination.

The first case which was mentioned, was Mr. G. W. Smith's. Mr. Burr observed, that as some real or fictitious difficulty had occured in the selection of jury men, he should be extremely sorry that such as are impartial, should object to themselves. Should Mr. Smith, however raise such objections, he himself should certainly submit to the decision of the court, as he wished to stand in their eyes as perfectly passive.

Mr. Smith did not know whether he deserved such an encomium on his impartiality; but he was certain that the arrangements of his legal business would not permit him to attend this trial with any convenience. He should therefore claim the privilege of exemption, to which, in his opinion, he was entitled as a practising lawyer in that court.

Chief Justice. This privilege would certainly exempt Mr. S. unless his attendance had been claimed by the prisoner. As col. B. has waved this right, Mr. Smith is certainly excused from attending.

The next case, which occurred, was of Mr. James Henderson's of Wood county, who had been absent on Monday. Mr. Botts challenged him to shew cause; and enquired whether he was a freeholder? Mr. H. I am not. He was consequently *set aside*.

Mr. Hamilton Morrison, one of the suspended jury men, being called up, observed to the court, that he should with pain serve on the jury; for the defendant had so many imaginary thoughts against him, as to make that service disagreeable. He had not meddled with the prisoner's transactions; but should have done so if it had been profitable to him.—*Mr. Burr.* Have not these rumours excited a prejudice against me in your mind? A. I have no prejudice for or against you.—*Mr. Botts.* Are you a freeholder? A. I have two patents for land. Q. Are you worth 300 dollars? A. Yes; I have a horse here that is worth the half of it. Q. Have you another at home to make up the other half? A Yes; four of them. I am not astonished at their wishing to set me aside. Perhaps my christian name is a sufficient terror. *Mr. Burr.* I think that remark is a sufficient cause for objecting to him. I therefore challenge you. This was the *first* peremptory challenge which the prisoner had made out of 35 to which he is entitled; and *Mr. Morrison* was of course *set aside*.

Mr. Thomas Creel (another of the suspended venire from Wood county) was next *set aside* by the court.

John H. Upshaw was then called up; when the Ch. Justice wished to know whether Mr. U's impressions related to treason, or to what circumstances? A. To the transactions in the western country. Q. Did your opinions amount to the charge of treason? A. My opinions have changed, as the lights of evidence seemed successively to rise upon me. It was my first impression, that col. Burr had nothing more in view than the settlement of the Washita lands. I next supposed that it was his intention to conquer Mexico: and last of all, that his plans were of a more complicated nature; and that the taking of New-Orleans was to be a step towards the invasion of Mexico.—*Mr. Wickham.* Did you think, sir, as the result of all these considerations, that col. Burr was a dangerous man? A. I did.—*Mr. M'Rae* Have you formed or delivered an opinion that he was guilty of the act charged in the indictment? A. No: I have neither formed nor delivered such an opinion.—*Mr. Baker.* Have you in your part of the country supported the ground that col. B. was guilty: and have you thus argued in conversation? A. Yes; I have so thought, on the presumptive evidence that was before me; and I have not only supported such opinions, but have gone on to vindicate the energy of the measures that were taken by the government.—*Mr. Burr.* Enough, I think, has appeared to prove that Mr. U. has taken up deep-rooted prejudices against me. *Mr. M'Rae.* Have you any personal prejudices against the prisoner? A. None: I have no prejudices against him, but from his supposed designs against his country. *Mr. Burr.* Had you not taken up some prejudices against me anterior to these rumoured transactions in the western country? A. I had formed impressions rather unfavorable to you, from your conduct during the impending presidential election of 1801: but I had no positive evidence upon that subject.—Here *Mr. Upshaw* was suspended to make way for a general argument on the doctrine of challenges.

Mr. Martin rose to proceed with this argument: He stated, that it was one of the soundest principles of law, that every man had a right to be tried by an impartial jury; that this rule was as well applicable in civil as in criminal cases; but that in criminal cases, it had been particularly secured by the constitution. *Mr. M'Rae* apologised for interrupting *Mr. Martin*; but begged leave to enquire whether it would not be a saving of time, first to know the objections of all the jurors; and then to hold one general argument to settle the principles that would be applicable to all; instead of thus holding an argument on each particular case as it might successively occur. *Mr. Martin.* And does the gentleman, sir, pretend to dive into our hearts that he thus understands whether we are to hold twelve separate arguments? He talks, sir, of economy of time. And is this the way to economize it? I had a specimen of this mode when I was here on a former occasion. Yes, sir, I well know how these gentlemen would save our time. They would, if they could, deprive col. B's counsel of an opportunity of defending him; that they might as soon as possible hang up their victim to gratify the feelings of the government.—*Mr. M'Rae. That* is a most unprincipled and unfounded assertion; I say it, sir, to his face.—*Mr. Burr.* We have entered into this argument, because we thought it more precise to fix the principles on this subject at once; and then to apply these to the particular cases.—*Mr. Hay.* It is our wish, sir, to pursue this enquiry as soon as possible, and to save time: but, sir, it is impossible for us to hear such gross insults as have been cast upon us; insults, which are offensive to humanity itself.—The *Chief Justice* had hoped that no such allusions would have been made: The

government ought to be treated with respect. *Mr. Burr* had hoped, when he was up before, that he had made sufficient apologies, were any necessary, for any expressions which had been used; and that no allusions would be made to the subject: In his own person he had carefully avoided such language, though the prosecution had certainly furnished him with good reasons for it; and when it had been used by his counsel, it had met his decided displeasure. He again repeated his hope that no allusions would be made to the past; he would answer for it that his own counsel should furnish no occasion for censure.

After some further discussion the *Ch. Justice* observed, that the sole object of the constitution when it required an impartial jury, was to have a fair trial; that is, that no man should sit as a juryman, who was not ready to judge by the testimony. Why were the most distant connections excluded? Not because they were connections, but because the law presumed that they would not hear the testimony so impartially, as those who were not in that relation.—Very probably the man himself might think that he was capable of giving a fair result—but the law will not admit of an exception.—Now, it would have been strange if the law had excluded a connection on the supposition that this might have influenced his judgement, and yet would be regardless of a man's having formed and expressed an opinion on the subject! It has been said (and perhaps truly said) that in such a case as the present, an absolute state of indifference cannot be obtained. There certainly are cases, where the law must bend to positive necessity; but then this necessity must first be proved, before it can be proper to bend the law to its dictates. (The Chief Justice illustrated these positions by the Rebellions of England and of Ireland.) The alternative, would in such a case be, either to have no trial at all, or to have it decided by partial jurymen. But the principle of law does not certainly bend, until it be established that all mankind are impressed with prejudices. This brings us then back to the law; and that disqualifies every man from serving, who has made up and declared an opinion as to the whole case itself. The court has not said, that every slight impression brings him under this disqualification. There are different degrees of impressions. If these are so strong as to combat all truth and evidence; if they dispose a man to one side with great complacency, and to resist the other with great force; reason declares that such a man is an incompetent juryman. If a man declares, in a trial for murder, that he knows not whether the man was killed, but he was sure that the prisoner had malice prepense and was determined to kill him, he is clearly an incompetent juryman.—The same principle is applicable to the cases of Burglar, and uttering false money. As to the particular case, relative to the *intention* of the prisoner, the court is of opinion, if a man thinks that the prisoner has been machinating treasonable designs *up to the time* charged in the indictment, that in this case the impression is too strong to be consistent with that fairness due to the prisoner. In this case, the court is of opinion that the juryman ought to be set aside. The Chief Justice made many additional remarks; and then proceeded to apply his opinion to the cases of the jurymen, who were suspended yesterday.

1. *John H. Upshaw. Ch. Justice.* Did you conceive that the prisoner was pursuing his treasonable designs up to the time charged in the indictment? A. Yes. C. J. Mr. Upshaw is not then qualified to serve, because his opinion of the treasonable design has extended through the whole of these transactions.

2. *Miles Seldon;* 3. *Lewis Trueheart;* 4. *William Yancey;* 5. *Thomas Prosser;* 6. *Nathaniel Seldon;* 7. *John W. Ellis; and Armistead T. Mason,* were successively set aside.

Mr. Hay then moved the court to award a new venire; and for such a number as would probably supply the number of deficient jurymen. He conceived that this number ought to exceed even the first pannel. Perhaps 150 would not be too few. *Mr. Burr* was sorry that any such inferences should be drawn from that pannel. He conceived that very different ones ought to be made; and that when it was demonstrated, that the officer of this court was honestly to seek for proper jurymen, the number could easily be completed.—*Mr. Wirt* hoped, that when insinuations were thus thrown out against the marshal of the court; a man of as respectable a character as any in the state; he might be called in to justify himself.—*Mr. Wickam* objected to this pannel, that it contained too many members of assembly and candidates for public office. The marshal should have gone among those who were not so much in the habit of expressing their political opinions.—*Mr. Wirt* appealed to the pannel itself, as the best proof of the intelligence and integrity of those who had been selected. It had been announced from the bench itself, that some very complicated doctrines of treason were to be settled during the trial: it was natural therefore that the marshal should look out for the most enlightened men; and that he should light upon some of those very persons whom the people had before selected for their public concerns. The *Chief Justice* stated, that the difficulty of getting jurors was now in some measure removed, as the opinion of the court was now known, and the marshal would not summon a man, whose opinions he had previously understood, although he ought not then to interrogate him on the subject, and he would have good reason for not placing him on his pannel, if he should tell him that his opinions were strongly in conflict with the test laid down by the court.

After a desultory conversation, the court awarded a venire of 48; *and then adjourned.*

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13.

Mr. Burr observed, that just before coming into court he had received a copy of the pannel awarded yesterday. It was deficient in not having the places of residence affixed to the names of the jurors. He should perhaps require till the day after to-morrow to examine it. After some conversation, the court determined to adjourn till Saturday 11 o'clock.

Some conversation then ensued respecting the subpoena duces tecum, when Mr. Hay stated that he had found gen. Eaton's letter, among certain papers transmitted by Mr. Rodney, and had filed it with the clerk. As to gen. Wilkinson's letter of the 21st October, he had not found it among those papers; but would seek for it again.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15.

It is proper to observe that on Thursday three of the jury, who had been summoned on the *second* venire, were discharged by the court, viz. gen. Pregram, because he was then engaged in military business; Mr. Lewis, because he owned no freehold in the state of Virginia; and Mr. William Moncure of this city, on account of his indisposition. It was understood before the rising of the court that the marshal was to choose three substitutes, and that the prisoner should accept them. Of course the venire which was this day brought into court was complete, and consisted of 48.

The venire was then called over. There were 8 absentees.

Mr. Burr then observed, that the pannel was now reduced to 40; and that it was exceedingly disagreeable for him to exercise the privilege of making peremptory challenges to which he was entitled, he would lay a proposition before the opposite counsel, which would prevent this necessity. He would select eight out of the whole venire, and they would be immediately sworn and impanneled on the jury.

The *C. Justice* suggested the propriety of placing those eight at the head of the pannel.

Mr. Hay had no objection to this arrangement. It would be easy for him to examine the qualifications of those eight who were selected, when they were once known.

Mr. Burr hoped that the marshal would direct all the necessary preparations to be made for the accommodation of the jury, who would be confined to their own chamber after Monday.

The Chief Justice requested the jury and the remaining members of the venire to attend on Monday at 12 o'clock; and enjoined them to hold in the mean time no communication on this subject with the world.

Mr. *Burr* was sorry to be importunate; but he was under the necessity of mentioning once more the letter of the 21st October. He wished to know whether the attorney had yet found it among his papers, or whether he could point out any other means of obtaining it. Mr. *Hay* had gone through two bundles of papers transmitted to him by Mr. Rodney: But he had not found it. There were other papers which he was yet to examine. He had however a copy of the original letter. Mr. Burr. Where is this copy from? From Washington or from gen. Wilkinson? Mr. *Hay.* It is from gen. Wilkinson. He has however written from the original. Mr. *Burr.* I shall not accept of his copy. But I will state this proposition to the attorney. If he does not find this letter by Monday, will he consent that I obtain a subpoena duces tecum? Mr. *Hay.* I have no objection. *C. Justice.* I suppose an order may be made to issue a subpoena duces tecum addressed to the attorney general for the U. States, in case the letter is not found. Mr. Hay. I have no objection.

A desultory conversation ensued between Messrs. Hay and Botts, on the arraignment of H. Blannerhasset. Mr. Hay was averse to interrupting the jury after it had been once impannelled for the trial of Mr. Burr: he was therefore anxious to have Blannerhasset immediately arraigned, and if possible to have some day fixed for his trial. Mr. Botts did not think it possible for the court to fix on any particular time for his trial; or for the attorney to furnish any means for calculating it.—Mr. Blannerhasset was not prepared for his trial: but was then preparing a brief for the information of his counsel; which might enable them to give a definite answer on this subject. Mr. Hay was willing to grant any accommodation they might require. At all events the court would only have occasion to meet one hour sooner on some day, for the arrangement of this affair. Mr. Botts promised that he would notify the attorney some day in the next week, for this purpose.

The court then adjourned till Monday 12 o'clock.

MONDAY, AUGUST 17.

Charles Lee, Esq. appeared as counsel for the prisoner.

Dr. Bennet of Mason county, a witness on behalf of the United States, was called and recognized.

The names of the selected Jurors and of the venire were then called over. After which John M. Sheppard and Richard Curd were selected to complete the pannel and sworn.

The following is therefore a complete list of the petit jury:

Edward Carrington,	Reuben Blakey,
David Lambert,	Benjamin Graves,
Richard E. Parker,	Miles Bott,
Hugh Mercer,	Henry Coleman,
Christopher Anthony,	John M. Sheppard,
James Sheppard,	Richard Curd.

Proclamation then having been made in due form, the prisoner standing up; the clerk read the copy of the indictment, and afterwards addressed the jury in the usual form.

Half after 10 *o'clock.*

The court has just decided that the attorney for the prosecution is at liberty to pursue his own judgment; and the court will arrest any evidence which does not appear at its introduction to be relevant to the point at issue.

Foreign Intelligence.

BATTLES IN POLAND.

ELENSBURG, *June* 18.—Two ships from Koningsberg have arrived, here, which bring advice that the French are only 2 1-2 (German) miles from that city.

Great rejoicings, it is stated, have taken place at Flushing, and else where, in consequence of the victory obtained by the French over the Russians, whose loss in killed and wounded, is stated at forty thousand men, besides thirty thousand prisoners.

PRIVATE LETTER.

HAMBURGH, *June* 22.—This morning early, private intelligence had been received here from a person of distinction at Dantzic, dated the 19th inst. According to this the French Emperor attacked the Russian army on the 15th inst, totally defeated it, and took 200 cannon. The number of prisoners it is added, is beyond calculation, and the Russians have lost every thing. Whether this is a new affair, or whether the battle of the 14th, is meant, cannot be determined, Prince Borghese is gone express to Paris with the news of the victory of the 14th. The same letter adds, that the French entered Koningsberg on the 16th inst.

It seems (as I am informed on good authority) that the above news is contained in a letter from Gen. Rapp to Mr. Bonrienne; it states that above 80,000 prisoners were taken. Mr. B. had sent it to the office of the New Gazette to be printed, but had afterwards stopped it, because the letter was not official.

Letter from East Prussia, June 19.

We understand that the French troops entered Koningsberg on the 16th inst.

According to some accounts, Gen. Benningsen, in the beginning of June, resigned the chief command of the Russian army, which was transferred to Prince Bagrathion.

June 24.—We have as yet no official accounts of the great battle. What seems to give a certain plausibility to the rumour of the French having occupied Koningsberg on the 16th instant, is an advertisement inserted in the Hamburg Correspondent of this day, in which the public are informed, by the officers of the Grand duke of Berg there, that letters will be taken, and even forwarded gratis to Dantzic and Koningsberg.

"It has been currently reported on the Hamburg Exchange this morning, that since the French entered Koningsberg, the Russians having been joined by their reserve, attacked and defeated the French, with great loss on the 16th instant, but this rumour found but little credit.

LONDON *July* 3.

No further information respecting the late calamitous occurrences in Poland had arrived. It is strange, that no particulars of the battle of the 14th had transpired at Berlin 5 days after. The paper of the 20th published in that city, gives indeed a sweeping result, but carefully abstains from descending to particulars. On the preceding day we find that prince Borghese passed thro' that city, on his way to Paris, with an account of that distinguished victory. Why was not the substance of this glorious intelligence made public at Berlin?—Why was that intelligence either kept back from general Clark, the governor of that city, or suppressed by him, with which this prince Borghese was dispatched as an express to Paris? The distance between Friendland and Berlin, is not so great but that all the occurrences on the 14th, nay, on the 15th and 16th ult. might have been fully known at the last of these towns on the 19th. In our extreme anxiety we naturally catch at any circumstance tending to diminish the credibility of the enemy's statement. We therefore derive some hope from the imperfect communication in the Berlin paper of the 20th. If the battle of the 14th terminated in the decisive overthrow of the Russian army, we think some announcement of an event, so important in its immediate effect and future consequences, would have been made to the inhabitants of that city. That the Russians might have sustained a partial defeat, we will not attempt to deny. The ablest conducted retreat must be made under great disadvantages. The impetuosity of a pursuing enemy will frequently enable them to cut off corps, whose march is retarded by expected accidents, or orders ill conceived, and consequently imperfectly obeyed. Those, however, who are acquinted with the perseverance and bravery of the Russians, know, that with them retreat does always imply defeat, and that a defeat is far from being equivalent to total ruin.

Since writing the above, we have learnt that a foreign officer and a messenger have just arrived from the continent. It is reported that they have brought details of the battle of Frienland.—*This is the latest English date received.*]

JUNE 30.—We expect with the utmost anxiety the next arrivals from the continent. They will probably decide whether Europe has yet a chance of being saved. We are not without hopes that the losses of the Russians are greatly exaggerated, and that, although Bonaparte may have obtained extensive and signal advantages, they are not yet so decisive as to leave the continent wholly at his mercy. Benningsen might have found it prudent or necessary to retire behind the Pregel, and in doing so he might, still preserving his main strength unbroken, have experienced very severe losses. It is possible also he might have retreated, and held out the bait of Koninsberg to Bonaparte, for the purpose of drawing him from his impregnable hold on the left bank of the Passarge, and fighting him to advantage in a position of his choice.

Whatever loss the Russians may have sustained, we have reason to think would be soon repaired. The fate of the Empire did not hang upon a single army or a single battle. Benningsen had provided against contingencies. Exclusive of the great army under his command, a second, consisting of troops from more remote districts of the Russian Empire, was assembled, and placed at a convenient distance in the rear of the principal army. It is represented as being so powerful as to render the Russians not apprehensive for the consequences even of a lost battle. Upon the whole, though there is enough in these accounts to excite great uneasines and anxiety, we see nothing that should induce despair. Bonaparte may have gained a victory, but we are persuaded it has been hardly earned, and it is far from being decisive of the final issue of the campaign.

NORFOLK, *August* 13.

The British ships now in the bay and off our coast, are the Triumph, Leopard, Cleopatra, and Columbine, the first remains generally at anchor in the bay, the two next are generally at sea, and the latter is in Hampton Roads.—It is said (and we believe it) that the Bellona, Ville de Milan, and Melampus are shortly to be here. It is not we believe, however intended thereby to add force to this station, but relieve the ships now here, who will shortly want water and fresh provisions.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 10.

Capt. King, reports that an express had arrived at Laguira from Lima, with the account of the recapture of Monte Viedo by the Spaniards.

Capt. Aderton, from Mantanzies (arrived at New-York) informs, that an American pilot-boat schooner, (the Fox, Wells, of Baltimore) from La Vera Cruz, with 200,000 dollars on board, had been captured by a British line of battle ship. The same report was in circulation at the Havanna previous to captain Christian's sailing.

From the Washington Federalist, August 15.

The editor is requested to publish the following, with a request that it may be published throughout the union.

INHUMANITY!

At Georgetown, district of Columbia, Madame Turreau, the wife of the French ambassador, has been for many months, and now is, in the utmost distress and misery; where she had been on a bed of straw, till relieved by one lent to her. She is left in this destitute manner, without a cent, and with two of General Turreau's small children—a girl of about 7 or 8 years old, and a boy not two years old. I enquired if any misconduct of hers had reduced her to this miserable situation; but heard that her character was without a blemish, and her conduct in this country has been so marked with prudence, that she may defy the tongue of calumny! From the splendid style of the ambassador of the powerful government of France, he cannot want the means of supplying his lady with luxuries, instead of leaving her to starve—and yet she starves! To tell all that she has suffered, would harrow up the soul of the most callous. Suffice it, *at present*, to say, that the WIFE of the French ambassador and grand member of the legion of honor, with his two children, starve at the seat of government of the United States!!!

HUMANITY.

CITIZENS OF AMERICA—read the above. Nothing more is necessary to excite your horror—nothing more necessary to excite your sympathy.

Every person that feels for a stranger that cannot speak our language—a mother in distress, with two children in a foreign land, and without a single relative to whose succour she may fly, will naturally wish to render some aid. A trifle from each affluent family, would rescue from misery one who has a grateful heart, who weeps less the brutality that has brought her so low in misery, than the reminiscence of that touching kindness she has experienced from those whose benevolent hearts have been open to her at all times, and whose exertions in her favour are only limited by want of ability.

She knows nothing of this address to my country, and let us shew she is not among barbarians.

Let those who feel for her distress, deposite for her whatever sum they can spare in the bank nearest them, and each cashier will be so good as to transmit the same, occasionally, to the cashier of the bank of Columbia, or the cashier of the office of discount and deposit, Washington. These are gentlemen of humanity, and I know will act honorably, though they, as well as madame Turreau, are ignorant of this address. A CHRISTIAN.

On the great topic in controversy between the United States and Great Britain, we have made diligent search and enquiry. We cannot find or learn any thing in the proceedings of the English government, or conduct of the English people that does not bear the most pacific aspect towards this country. A war with us is deprecated by all orders of men; and every thing but the sacrifice of the national honor, would be conceded to preserve a good understanding. And we are assured from good authority, that all the treaty differences in dispute will be amicably and satisfactorily adjusted, if the government of the United States wishes a friendly adjustment. This disposition we are assured, did not arise from any fear of the consequences of war; but from a desire to prolong the blessings of peace and good will. [*Boston Centinel.*

A letter from London, of July 2, to a gentleman in this city, says that a body of the merchants had waited on Mr. Monroe to enquire whether he conceived it safe to continue to make shipments to America. He replied in the affirmative; and added, that a treaty conformable to his instructions from *Mr.* Jefferson, was progressing, and he had no doubt would be agreed upon in a few days. This information proceeds from a highly respectable source.

From several articles in our late London papers, it appears, that it is contemplated to try capt. Love, for insolent and unofficer-like conduct in the port of Charleston.

We see no mention made in the French papers of the reported abdication of the throne of Holland, by Lewis Bonaparte,

[*Centinel.*

Nassau, N. P. papers to the 10th inst. contain the accounts of the various public meetings held in the United States, on the subject of outrage committed by the Leopard frigate; but do not advance a single remark of their own on the subject.

Arrived at Baltimore on Tuesday, schr. Eliza, Husbands, 12 days from Barracoa.—Three days before the Eliza sailed, an English frigate landed 100 men, for the purpose of taking out the cargoes of two valuable prizes, plundering and burning the place. They were opposed by 400 Frenchmen who attacked and wouuded 20 and took the rest prisoners; which afterwards would have been massacred by the Spaniards, if they had not been protected by the French privateers men. They expected an attack every day from the British—the place was in great confusion—all the privateers were getting ready to go to St. Jago, to avoid the storm.—*Amer.*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY September 1, 1807.

The second session of the Supreme Court, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will be held at the court house in this Borough, on Monday next, and continue two weeks.

A weekly newspaper, to be called "*The Commentator*," will be published early in the present month, at Marietta. The Editor, James B. Gardiner, in his prospectus, promises that it shall be conducted on independent principles.

A gentleman who left Detroit about two weeks ago, arrived here on Saturday last, informs us, that the Indians had become very troublesome, and that hostilities were apprehended. The alarm had become so great as to induce the citizens to establish a regular guard, and the garrison was preparing for defence.

We are informed, that authoritative accounts from Europe, render it certain, that Spain has ceded East and West Florida to the United States.

MERCER COUNTY MEETING.

Information of the late outrage of the British on the American character having arrived at this place, hand-bills were immediately distributed through the county, requesting a meeting of the inhabitants at the court-house in the town of Mercer on the first Friday of August, to express their sentiments on the occasion.

Accordingly on the day mentioned, a large and respectable meeting of the county took place. *Joseph Junkins* was unanimously chosen Chairman, and *Thomas M'Coy*, Secretary.

The occasion of the meeting being briefly stated, it was moved, that a committee of twelve shall be appointed to form such resolutions as may be deemed expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, and likewise a suitable address to the Executive of the U. States.

The committee consisting of Messrs. Jonathan Smith, William M'Millan, Samuel B. Foster, James Glenn, Leonard Dobbin, John Findley, John M'Coy, Robert Moore, AlexanderBeans, Joseph Shannon, Gilbert M'Masters, and James Crawford withdrew, and after a short absence returned, and submitted the following report, to which the meeting unanimously agreed.

While in unison with our countrymen, we ardently desire peace, and delight in the umbrage of the olive branch, with them also, we appreciate our national honor, and would resent every indignity offered to our independence. This national independence which we enjoy, is estimated beyond all we possess beside; it is remembered to have been purchased with the blood of patriots. While we remember that it was purchased with blood, we likewise remember, *that* blood was shed by the myrmidons of Britain, *that* Britain, which by intrigue and murderous policy, has carried desolation into every quarter of the globe, *that* Britain, which in defiance of all those bonds that bind in amity civilized nations, has outraged our character and independence, by a series of acts of plunder and assassination, disgraceful, not only to a refined and polished nation, but even to the savages of the forest. To recount all the notorious wrongs which we have sustained from that abandoned government is deemed unnecessary at this time. We only observe, that with sensations of indignation we have seen this insolent and profligate power invade our rights as a neutral nation; drag our citizens, like slaves, to its unhallowed service, and murder others, by ruffians "hired to commit deeds of blood."

The late attack on the Chesapeake, though in unison with the British character and conduct, yet, being more notoriously without shadow of excuse, loudly calls for atonement.

Notwithstanding our remonstrances heretofore, no adequate redress has been made. The mock trial of a murderer was held as a triumph over an injured people, and his promotion an insult to our nation. The period of forbearance is now gone, and the time of retribution fully come. In conjunction with our fellow citizens we can look to HIM who directs the destinies of nations, and once more appeal to HIM for the justice of our cause. Therefore,

Resolved, That it is the unanimous sense of this meeting, that our nation neither can nor will do less, through its executive, than demand in the most peremptory tone, prompt and ample redress; demand of the government of Britain, to permit our vessels to pass and repass unmolested over the highway of nations under the protection of a neutral and independent flag; demand the restoration of our impressed seamen, back to the bosom of their country and friends; demand of that government to deliver the murderers of Pearce, and of the seamen on board the Chesapeake, for trial in the respective districts in which the murders were committed, and by juries of American citizens, for we cannot admit, that a British court martial possesses any jurisdiction in such cases; and we should consider ourselves as participating in the crime, were we not to insist on the blood of the murderer.

Resolved, That however great may be our reluctance to throw aside our habit of industry and our love of peace, and lift the avenging sword, yet we are strongly persuaded that the alternative of war will shortly be forced upon us. Nothing short of justice on the part of Britain, can prevent war. The American people can admit of nothing less than of immediate retributive justice. But can this be looked for from the government of Britain? From the destroyer of the peace of nations! The tyrant of the ocean, the robber of India, of Europe, of the world!

Resolved, That we will prepare for the probable event of war, and will hold ourselves in readiness to co-operate with our fellow citizens in such measures of defence and of vengeance as the executive shall deem proper to direct; and we are willing to submit to any hardships that may or can possibly result from a state of war, to hold unsullied, and to transmit to posterity our national independence; the birthright which has been secured to us through the blood and treasure of our fathers, and of some among ourselves.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the manly conduct of our fellow citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth. They deserve well of their country.

Resolved, That Jonathan Smith, Leonard Dobbin, Samuel B. Foster, and Gilbert M'Master, be a committee for the purpose of having the foregoing resolutions published in the Pittsburgh and Meadville papers, and to forward them to the President of the United States—accompanied with a proper address.

JOSEPH JUNKINS, *Chairman.*
Attest THOMAS M'COY, *Secretary.*

To Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States.

SIR,

LIVING in a country where the government is founded on the public will, where the people have entrusted the management of their national concerns to men of their own choice, we are proud to believe that the *honor*, the *dignity*, the *safety* and *independence* of the nation are safely deposited with the constituted authorities. Although inhabiting a remote part of the United States, we in common with the other citizens have felt the happy influence of the system under which we live. Our forests are bending before the labour of the husbandman, while he enjoys the cheering consolation that the fruits of his labours are his own. Our government of equal laws, equal justice and equal protection to all, has rapidly raised our country to a state of prosperity unexampled in annals of nations, and has justly become the admiration of the world.

Disposed to live in peace with all nations, we had a right to expect that all nations would live in peace with us—But when we see in the conduct of a foreign power, a uniform system of covert enmity, at length breaking out into acts of open hostility;—when we see our citizens murdered upon our own shores;—when we see our commercial towns blockaded by an armed force lying within our bays and harbors, those expectations must yield to the evidence of facts. Although we love peace, we love our national rights and honor better.

We have heard of the late outrage on our dignity and independence with abhorrence, and have made a determination worthy of freemen.

Confiding in the wisdom of our government, in the promptitude and energy of its measures, it is not for us to prescribe the course to be pursued; but we hold it a duty publicly to declare our sentiments on this occasion, that the executive armed with the united voice of the people of America, may, with confidence of support, adopt such measures as will effectually assert the rights and dignity of this free, powerful and independent nation. With this impression, Sir, we have taken the liberty to forward the inclosed resolutions, and are happy to avail ourselves of the opportunity to express sentiments to you, personally of high consideration.

Jonathan Smith,
Leonard Dobbin,
Samuel B. Foster,
Gilbert M'Master.

Pittsburgh, August 29th, 1807.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE has authorised me to make known, that he will receive propositions for the Sale of all or any part of his property in Market Street, 100 feet by 60, with the buildings thereon.

ANDREW WATSON.

TO RENT,

THE Room lately occupied by Doctor Stevenson as a Medicine Store, also, the Cellar attached to it.

Apply at the premises.
Pittsburgh, August 31, 1807.

PROPOSALS
BY
J. BERRY,
FOR PUBLISHING
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
IN THE TOWN OF BEAVER,
TO BE ENTITLED
The Minerva.

Conditions.

THE MINERVA, shall be Printed on a good Paper, and New Type, and its size shall be equal to any paper printed in the Western Country. The price of this paper will be *Two Dollars* a year—*One Dollar* to be paid on the delivery of the First Number, and the other at the end of six months. When sent by post, the postage must be paid in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for *One Dollar*, and every subsequent insertion twenty-five cents, those of a greater length in proportion.

The greatest exertion will be used to render the MINERVA worthy the patronage of an enlightened people. *Foreign & Domestic Intelligence*, will be selected with care and impartiality, and pieces of a *Miscellaneous nature* shall occasionally occupy the columns of the MINERVA.....*Essays* on political subjects, when written with moderation shall always receive a place in the MINERVA.....and as it will be the great object of the Editor to render his paper useful, he will thankfully receive communications on any subject tending to the information or amusement of his readers.

The Publication will commence about the first of October. Gentlemen who wish to Patronize this undertaking will honor us with their Names as early as convenient.

☞ Subscriptions will be received at this Office.

LAND FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of unseated Land, containing 310 acres and 140 perches and allowance of 6 per cent. situate on Forbes's old road and a branch of Turtle creek, in Plum township, Allegheny county, is offered for Sale at a fair price and on reasonable terms of payment. It lies 14 miles east of Pittsburgh, and nearly equidistant from the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers. The great road from Pittsburgh, by the way of New-Alexandria to Frankstown, and which, it is expected, will be the course of the great turnpike by the northern rout, passes through the tract. The land is of a good quality with a large proportion of bottom, and several fine springs near the best situations for building. The purchaser paying a fourth part of the price which may be agreed upon, giving the land as security and paying the interest annually, will be allowed any reasonable time for the payment of the remainder. This land was surveyed as early as the 17th June 1769;—it is clear of incumbrances, and a good title will be given.

Mr. JOHN LITLE, inn-keeper, on the Frankstown road, whose land it adjoins, will shew the tract.

Also, Lot No. 162, in the First District of Donation Lands, containing 200 acres and allowance. Good merchantable Whiskey will be received in payment for this tract, delivered at Pittsburgh in a safe place of storage, at the cash market price. An indisputable title will be given on delivery of the whiskey, or payment of the purchase money, or such part thereof as may be agreed upon. Apply to

DAVID M'KEEHAN.

Pittsburgh Land-Office,
27th August, 1807.

3000 Tickets at Five Dollars, is $ 15000

PRIZES will be paid 30 days after the drawing is finished, subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. Those not demanded within twelve months will be considered as relinquished in favour of the Church.

FROM the rapid sale of the tickets, it is expected the Lottery will commence drawing on the first of September next.

THE advantages of this scheme and the encouragement it holds out to companies and individuals who may feel disposed to be concerned in a number of tickets, the Managers think appear too evident on the face of it to be stated in detail: while the near equality of the blanks and prizes secures the holder of a few tickets,

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in the Scotch Bottom, some time during the summer, an old looking brindle muhle COW, has a bell on tied with a small cord which is put round her neck a number of times. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN CLARK.

August 27, 1807.

Pittsburgh, August 31, 1807.

BEING called on by Mr. David M'Gunnigle, to remove erroneous impressions respecting the taking of Joseph St. Leger d'Happart, I, William B. Irish, do certify, that the said David nor any person whatever was concerned in secreting me in his father's shop, (for that was not the fact.) I entered the shop by the back door, and must have been seen by all in the shop, and a number of persons in the diamond fronting it. I was not there more than 4 or 5 minutes, and there was no questions asked me during my stay—and the said David was not present when Mr. d'H. was taken, and I am convinced knew nothing about the affair until I had taken him, and I have the satisfaction of declaring that he knew I would do my best to take him, and there was no decoy nor false colors held out to effect it; but if even the said David had been concerned in taking him, it is what every well-wisher to the laws of his country and good order, ought not to blush to acknowledge.

WILLIAM B. IRISH, D. M.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Allegheny County, ss.

LIST of CAUSES in the Circuit Court of said County, for trial at October Term, 1807.

John Kirkpatrick	*vs*	*Samuel Sinclair*
William M'Coy	*vs*	*Alexander Simrall*
William Amberson	*vs*	*Sam. Jackson et al.*
James O'Hara	*vs*	*George Thompson*
George Lowry & al.	*vs*	*William Miles*
Arthur Gardner for use of Joseph M'Goffin & son	*vs*	*Hugh Boyl et al.*
Michael Smith	*vs*	*Henry Nyman*
Les. of Eben. Denny	*vs*	*John Fowler*
George Morgan	*vs*	*William Turnbull*
Lessee of John Goodright et al.	*vs*	*Alexander Burns*
Gowan Bell pro ami	*vs*	*James Sprott*
Joseph Rench	*vs*	*William Steel*
Abraham Brinkin	*vs*	*Fras. Warmkittle*
Lessee of the heirs of Samuel Purviance	*vs*	*Simon Holdringer*
Lessee of Wm. Cecill	*vs*	*Samuel Scott*
Stephen Wiley	*vs*	*William Gazzam*
John B. C. Lucas	*vs*	*Dunning M'Nair*
Same	*vs*	*Edward M'Ewen*
Wm. Brown, jr. asg. of Robert Williby	*vs*	*Joseph Hennon*
Francis Draine	*vs*	*David Sutton*
Lessee of the heirs of William M'Mahan	*vs*	*Zadok Wright*
Holmes & Harriot	*vs*	*Valentine & Thompson*
John M'Cully	*vs*	*Samuel Deirman*
James Adams	*vs*	*Ephraim Pentland*
Lesse of Philip Winbiddle et al.	*vs*	*Jacob Conrad*
John Wilkins, jr.	*vs*	*Ephraim Pentland*
Les. of Jas. Robinson	*vs*	*Robert Simpson*
John Jackson	*vs*	*Joseph & William Davis sh. bail of Peter Brawner*
Les. of J. Wilkins, jr.	*vs*	*John Allenton*

PRESLEY NEVILL, *Clk. Ct. Ct*

All persons within the bounds of the 141st regiment of Pennsylvania militia, having arms in their possession, the property of this Commonwealth, are requested to deliver them immediately to any one of the Field Officers of the regiment, in order to have them repaired and equally distributed amongst the captains of the regiment.

Boys, between the ages of 12 and 18, who shall, with the consent of their parents, attach themselves to any company of the 141st regiment, for the purpose of learning to beat the drum, play on the fife, blow on the buglehorn or trumpet, will be instructed and furnished with a suit of regimentals, free of expence, on application to the field officers or captains of the regiment. The father of every boy instructed in this manner, shall be exempted and excused from every kind of militia duty so long as his son shall continue to perform the duties of musician to any militia company.

WILLIAM WILKINS, *Lt. Col.*
141*st Reg. Pa. Militia.*
August 31, 1807.

A number of well finished Stills, made out of the best Copper, and by one of the best workmen in the Copper business in the country, are for sale at the

Copper and *Tin-Plate working Shop*,
In Fourth Street, next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly occupied by John Hampsher, and is now carried on by the widow Eve Hampsher.) where all kinds of Copper work is made and sold at a very reasonable rate. Also, a quantity of TIN WARE, ready made, will likewise be sold reasonable. The highest price will be given for old Brass, Copper and Pewter.

A few barrels of good WHISKEY for sale at the same place.

Pittsburgh, August 31, 1807.

LAST NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of ROBERT ERWIN & Co. Warren, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to said firm either by note or book account, will please to disharge the same, and those having any demands to apply for settlement, to Robert Erwin, at Warren, who holds the books, &c. for that purpose.

BOYLE IRWIN,
ROBERT ERWIN,

Warren, 15th August, 1807.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,
Justices Blanks,
Of the latest and best forms, viz.
SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I return you my sincere thanks for your repeated suffrages, and being again encouraged by a number of my friends, I take the liberty of soliciting your votes and interest for the Office of SHERIFF at the ensuing Election. Should you continue to think me worthy of the favour, it will be gratefully acknowledged by your friend and humble servant,

THOMAS JONES.

May 14, 1807.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsburgh. PRESLEY NEVILL

Joseph Harbeson,

Copper Smith, Market Street, Pittsburgh,

HAS FOR SALE,

A few very heavy STILLS,

For which he will take Whiskey in payment.

Pittsburgh, February 2, 1807.

GENEVA GLASS.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the publick generally that he has on hand a large assortment of

Geneva Glass,

consisting of the following articles, to wit:
10 by 12, 8 by 10, and 7 by 9, Window Glass
Gallon, half gallon, quart and pint bottles
Gallon, half gallon, quart and pint jars,
Pitchers assorted
Quart, pint, half pint and gill tumblers,
Quart, pint, half pint and gill decanters
Goblets, cream jugs, quart and pint mugs and Bowls

All of which he will sell at the lowest Geneva prices, for cash or approved paper.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1807. tf.

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

FOR SALE.

TWO BRICK HOUSES, & LOTS,

Situate on Union Street and the Diamond, and on the same range with George Stevenson's tavern.

The houses are newly built, two stories high and well fininished. They are subject to a small yearly ground rent. Notes at three, six and nine months, with good security will be taken in payment, by the subscriber living opposite the Market House. JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1807.

Lands for Sale.

TWO Tracts of Land laying on Racoon creek, near White's mill, Washington county, Pennsylvania, one containing 393 acres, the other 295 acres. These lands for situation and fertility, are exceeded by none in that part of the country, having been taken up at an early period. On one of which tracts there is a very natural and desirable mill scite,—on both excellent Sugar camps, and on each a tenement cleared sufficient for the support of a small family. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase will please to call on Mr. SAMUEL MERCHANT, adjoining one of the tracts, who will shew them, and for terms to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1806. tf.

N. B. If these lands are not sold previous to the sugar season, the sugar camps on each will be let on reasonable terms. *T. C.*

Land for Sale.

ABOUT 170 acres, on which there are 60 acres cleared and under good fence, whereon Archibald Hamilton lived, in the forks of Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, about eight miles from Pittsburgh—it joins 'Squire Alexander's, and is of the first quality.

A Tract of Land on the Nine-mile Run, about six miles from Pittsburgh, in the forks of the same rivers, on which Abdiel M'Clure formerly lived (and now William Pollock lives) including the mill—an excellent tract of land.

A Tract of Land on the waters of Racoon creek, adjoining Samuel Scott's, and near Bavington's mill, the property of the Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Philadelphia, on which the widow Andrews lately lived. It contains about 130 acres, has a considerable proportion of cleared and cultivated land, and is of an excellent quality.

A Tract of Land, about 260 acres, on which James Dryden lives, on the waters of Chartiers creek, between the Redstone and Devore ferry road, within about four miles from the town of Washington—about 60 acres cleared, and a good orchard.

Several Farms, from 150 to 400 acres, on the head waters of Racoon and Miller's Run, formerly the property of General Washington, and of an excellent quality.

For further information apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Jan. 21, 1807.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr. Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP.*

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

JOHN CARR,

Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner,

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House, next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informing them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice, for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

☞ Two Journeymen Cabinet Makers will meet with good encouragement.—Apply as above.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a valuable Tract of Land containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Millegan. This tract is first rate land, and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence. Apply to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at three dollars fifty cents per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country, directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attended to.

For J. O'Hara,

GEORGE SHIRAS.

November 3, 1806.

JONES & STRICKLAND,

Ship-wrights & BoatBuilders.

INFORM the public that they are now engaged in this business, and carry it on at the mouth of Suke's run, adjoining the French Yard, where orders for any kind of KEEL-BOATS, BARGES, SKIFTS, &c. will be punctually attended to, and executed in a manner that shall be neat and strong, and on the most reasonable terms. Having stuff on hand, and of the best kind, they will be enabled to fill orders with dispatch. From their long experience in ship and boat building, they feel confident that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders.

Application may be made to either of us at our yard, or to GEORGE ROBINSON, Merchant, Pittsburgh.

N. B. A Keel Boat, fit for the Mississippi trade, for sale, apply as above.

Pittsburgh, July 20th, 1807.

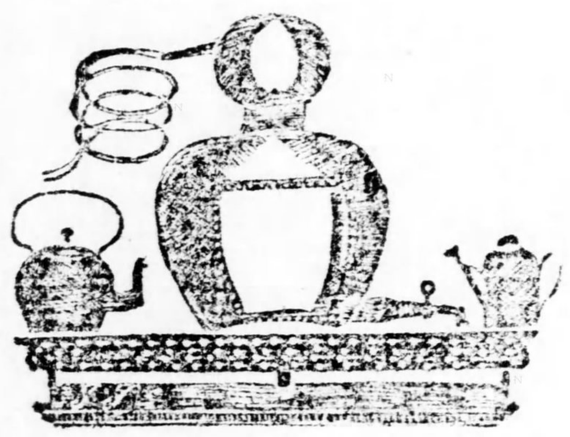
REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his store from his former stand in Wood street, into his house opposite the Cross Keys, in Wood street, where he offers for sale a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

as usual, for cash or approved of country produce. *JOHN OSBORNE.*

Pittsburgh, June 29, 1807.



KNOX & HUBLEY,

COPPER SMITHS & TIN PLATE WORKERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business in their new shop, at the corner of Penn and St. Clair Streets, near Knox's ferry, where they carry on the different branches, and intend keeping on hand a complete assortment of all kinds of *COPPER & TINWARE*, where those who may please to call, can be supplied with the best ware on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. From their strict attention to business they hope to merit the encouragement of a generous public.

Orders will be carefully attended to.

☞ The higest price will be given for old Copper, Brass, and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1807.

CASH,

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean *WOOD ASHES*, at the rate of Twelve Cents and an Half per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for *POT ASH.*

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1807. tf.

FOR SALE.

A Lot of ground situate on the south side of the Monongahela river three miles above Pittsburgh, extending fifty perches on the river and containing about fourteen acres—on this lot are erected a cabin and stable—and on it two good springs of water, a sugar camp, and some excellent meadow—the payments will be made easy to the purchaser.

HENRY HASLET.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1807. tf

FOR SALE.

SIX hundred and seventy-six acres of Land, in one body—about three hundred acres rich bottom—on Turtle creek, Allegheny county, known by the name of "*Dirty Camp*," formerly the estate of George M'Dowel, deceased, now in possession of Mordecai M'Clean and James Means.

It will be divided into two or three farms, to suit purchasers.

One half of the purchase money to be paid on entering into the contract, and the balance in one year. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS,

Who will sell on liberal terms, several valuable patented tracts of land, in *Allegheny County*, on waters of Deer and Bull creeks—in *Butler County*, on waters of Buffaloe, Connequenessing and Muddy creeks—in *Crawford County*, in vicinity of Meadville—and in *Mercer County*, nigh to the town of Mercer.

Pittsburg, *August* 3, 1807.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he continues to carry on the

Tayloring Business

at his old stand in Market Street between Front and Second Streets, and assures those who may please to employ him that their work shall be finished in the best mechanical and fashionable manner.

JOHN BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, August 3, 1807.

N. B. All those indebted to him are requested to make payment before the first of October next, as he intends visiting Philadelphia at that time, and all persons having demands against him will present their accounts for settlement by that time.

☞ Three or Four good Journeymen wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Ephraim Jones, deceased, are requested to come forward and pay off their respective dues in one month from this date, to *Thomas Jones* or *James Jones*, two of the executors; and all persons having demands against the estate aforesaid, are requested to exhibit them properly attested for settlement.

Presley Nevill,
A. Kirkpatrick,
Thomas Jones,
James Jones,
} Executors.

August 3, 1807.

FLOUR.

FOR SALE, *a quantity of first rate Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrell, manufactured at Mr.* DAVID FURNIER'S *Mills, on the Monongahela River.*

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 7, 1807. tf.

COTTON.

THIRTY BALES of COTTON, of a superior quality, for Sale by the Bale, on reasonable terms. Apply either to Mr. William Lane, or to the subscriber at Mr. Carr's Tavern.

EXUM JOHNSON.

Pittsburgh, August 17, 1807.

Barley Raisers, Attention—

FIFTY-THREE Cents per bushel will be given for merchantable Barley, at the Pitsburgh Point Brewery: but none will be received before the 10th of September. Those intending to dispose of their crops, will please to send a sample first for inspection.

For J. O'Hara,

GEORGE SHIRAS.

August 10, 1807. tf.

FOR SALE,

A BOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a valuable Tract of Land containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Millegan. This tract is first rate land, and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

The court then adjourned till Monday 12 o'clock.

MONDAY, AUGUST 17.

Charles Lee, Esq. appeared as counsel for the prisoner.

Dr. Bennet of Mason county, a witness on behalf of the United States, was called and recognized.

The names of the selected Jurors and of the venire were then called over. After which John M. Sheppard and Richard Curd were selected to complete the pannel and sworn.

The following is therefore a complete list of the petit jury:

Edward Carrington,	Reuben Blakey,
David Lambert,	Benjamin Graves,
Richard E. Parker,	Miles Bott,